export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues, and in times of war or national emergency can govern the Philippines through rules and regulations.

The enumeration of the important powers and duties imposed on the President will not sound strange to those familiar with the powers and duties formerly imposed on the Governor-General. The responsibility of the President will assuredly not be less and will probably be greater than the responsibility thrown on the Governor-General.

A vigorous administration of public affairs can be expected to make full use of the almost unlimited powers vested in the President. In many ways the actual use of these powers will follow precedents established by American and Filipino officials in the Government of the Philippine Islands. In other respects, a different viewpoint will call for more intense response to Filipino nationalism. The enlargement of the Philippine Constabulary to evolve into a Philippine Army, the close scrutiny of educational policy to make it reflect more closely the desires of the country, the development of local industries, and the protection of the natural resources are but a few of the subjects which will gain attention. In the hands of a capable executive of Rooseveltian mold, these and other equally important subjects may be expected to receive study and solution. A strong executive on paper will evolve into a strong executive in practice.

In other words, in the President is centralized, with only indispensable safeguards, national authority. He determines general policies. He dominates the

administration. He enters into negotiations with the United States and foreign powers. He guides legislation. Except through the power of appointment, he does not come in contact with the judiciary, and can thus defend its independence. That is the kind of government that the Philippines needed, and that is the kind of government that the country will have.